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LUMBER PRODUCTION IN CALIFORNIA 1956

RICHARD H. MAY
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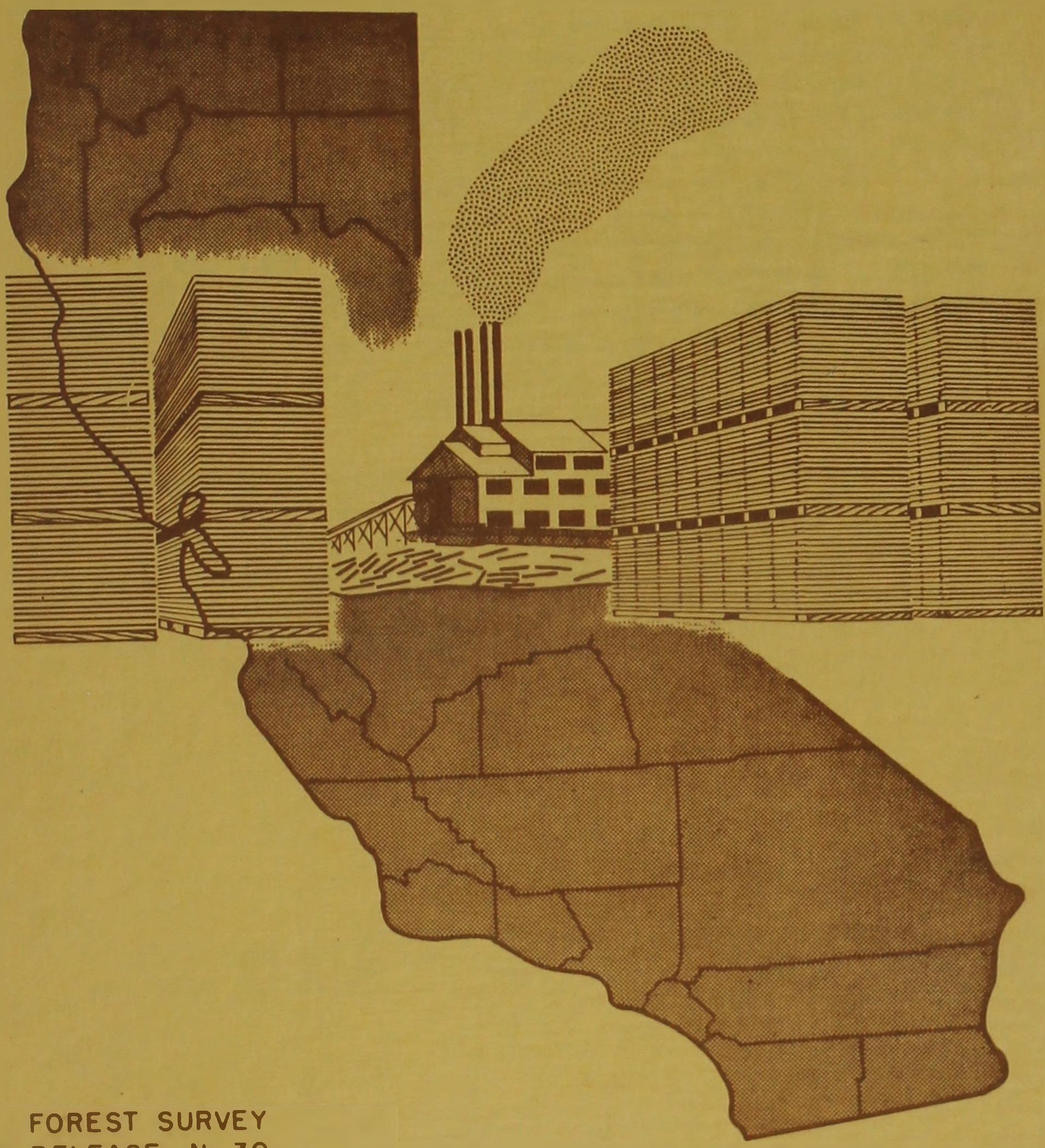

FOREST SURVEY
RELEASE No. 30
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CALIFORNIA FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION
KEITH ARNOLD, DIRECTOR

FOREST SERVICE - U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

cc: Christofferson

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The California Station is indebted to the sawmill operators of California who provided their production figures, and to the western lumber trade associations who urged their members to cooperate in this survey. The Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., canvassed sawmills belonging to companies with other mills in other States and provided the basic mailing list for this survey from the 1954 Census of Manufactures.

The Station staff greatly appreciates the help of the State Division of Forestry and National Forest Administration in working up sawmill mailing lists, and of the Division of Forest Economics in Washington, D.C., for liaison with the Bureau of the Census. The authors thank the other members of the Division of Forest Economics who helped on the project, particularly E. V. Roberts, Miss Rose Perenin and Mrs. Alma Smith.

The California Forest and Range Experiment Station is maintained at Berkeley, Calif., in cooperation with the University of California.

Agriculture--Forest Service, Berkeley, Calif.

FOREWORD

This report from the Forest Survey, Division of Forest Economics, John R. McGuire in charge, presents the results from a lumber survey conducted jointly by the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Published with Census concurrence, the figures shown are preliminary; final figures will be published by the Bureau of the Census.

Following federal Forest Survey manual specifications, the California Station periodically conducts a survey of lumber production and timber cut to obtain information by products, species, counties and mill-size classes in more detail than is provided by the Bureau of the Census. Surveys similar to that of 1956 were made for 1951 and 1946.

The detailed information is useful in the California region, and nationally, in Forest Survey studies of rate of timber cut in comparison to inventory and growth. The detailed figures presented in this report are also useful in a variety of economic studies, as evidenced by the many requests received by the California Station for such information.

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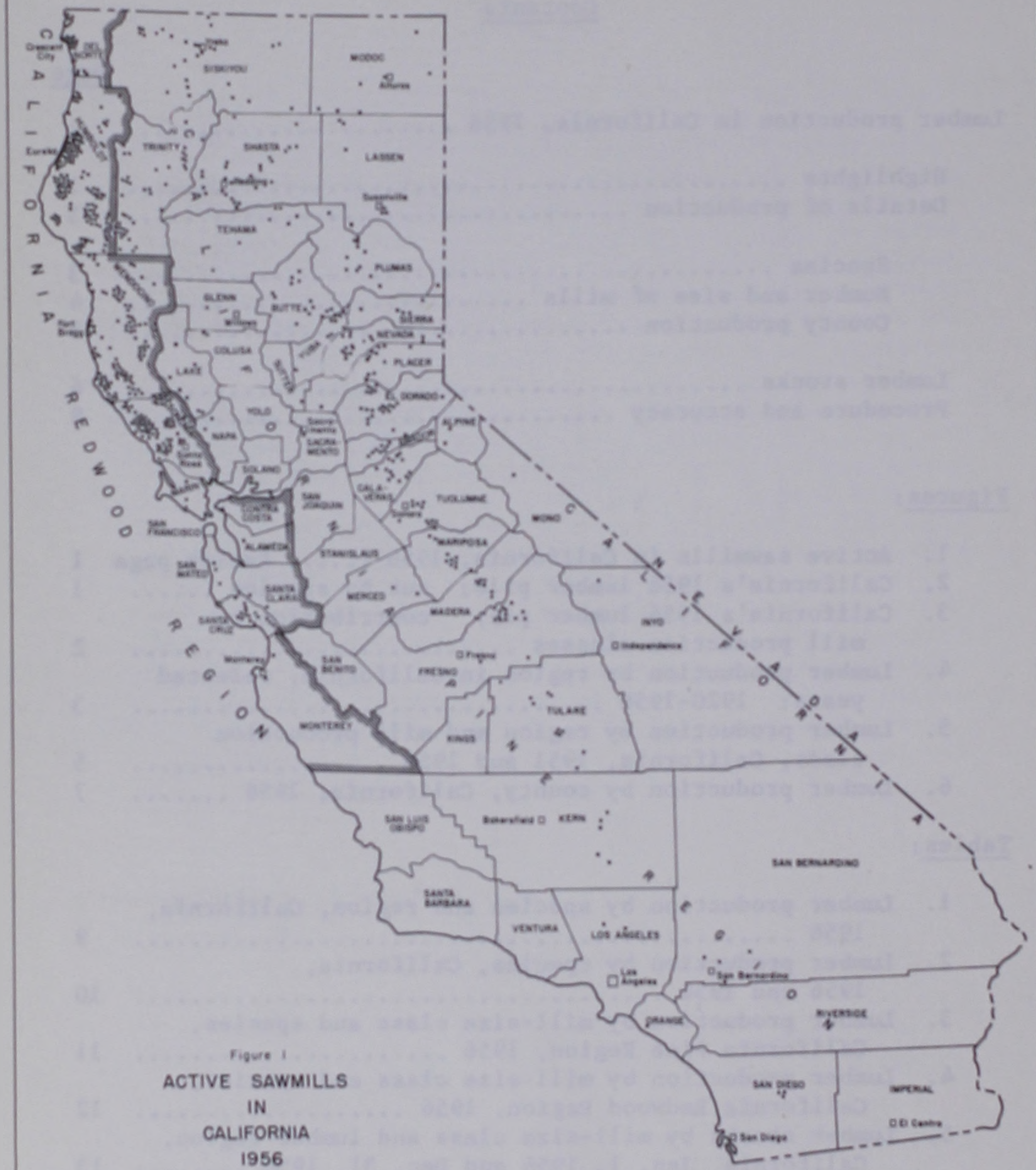


Figure 1

ACTIVE SAWMILLS IN CALIFORNIA 1956

LEGEND

• Sawmill producing lumber in 1956

Boundary between regions

Note: Mills operating in more than one county during the year are shown in the county where the mill was located at the end of the year.

LUMBER PRODUCTION IN CALIFORNIA, 1956

By Richard H. May and Harold L. Baker

Production of lumber by California sawmills reached a new high of 5,881 million board-feet in 1956, according to a survey recently completed by the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census. This production is 15 percent greater than the 1954 production reported by the Census of Manufactures.

A record cut in 1956 is all the more remarkable because the winter floods of 1955 delayed the start of 1956 production by damaging or destroying sawmills and associated production facilities. Moreover, many mills closed down in the latter part of the year--some as early as August--because of a "softening" in the lumber market.

HIGHLIGHTS

Species.--Douglas-fir led all species cut, with 2,404 million board-feet--41 percent of total production (fig. 2). This was more than twice the production of redwood (including giant sequoia), or of ponderosa pine--each with a cut of about 1,080 million board-feet. These species, plus the true firs--with 842 million feet--and sugar pine--with 341 million feet--made up 98 percent of the State's lumber production.

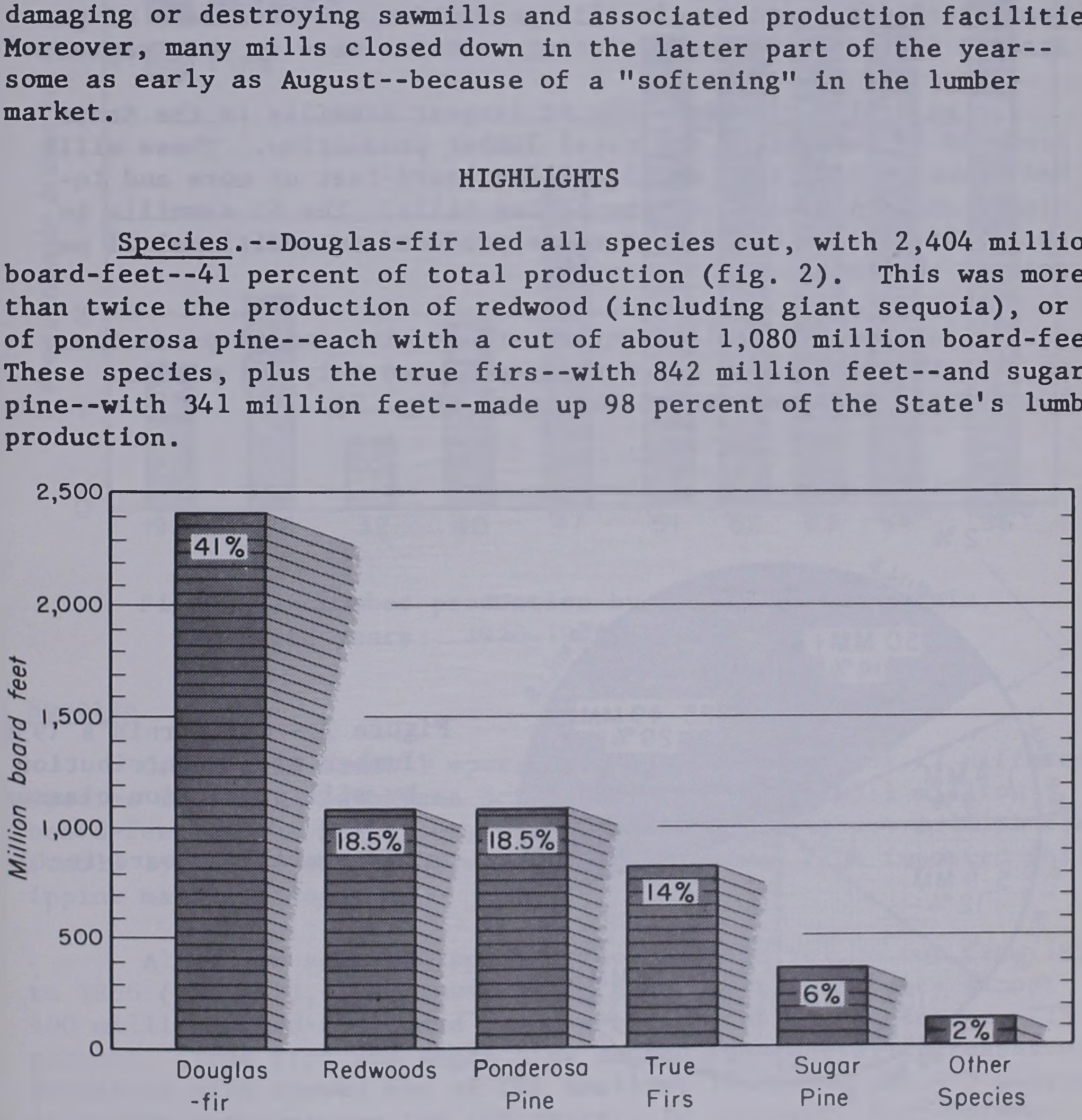


Figure 2.- California's 1956 lumber pile: cut by species.

Counties.--Twenty-six percent of the lumber produced in California in 1956 came from Humboldt County. Mendocino County was second with 15 percent. Output from these two counties thus accounted for more than 40 percent of the State's total lumber production. Siskiyou and Shasta counties were third and fourth in production. Sonoma County rose from relative obscurity to fifth position in 1956. Del Norte County was sixth--up from eleventh in 1951 (fig. 6).

Regions.--Production of lumber in the California Redwood Region--at 3,032 million board-feet--was 6 percent greater than that in the California Pine Region, with 2,849 million board-feet. The Redwood Region attained this position of prominence because of its large Douglas-fir production and because 4 of the State's 6 leading lumber producing counties were in this region.

Mill-size classes.--The 61 largest sawmills in the State produced 43 percent of the total lumber production. These mills had annual productions of 25 million board-feet or more and included about 9 percent of the active mills. The 65 sawmills in the 15-25 million board-foot class produced an additional 21 percent of the total.

But the 200 smallest mills--those with annual production of less than 1 million board-feet--produced only 101 million board-feet, or 2 percent of the total (fig. 3).

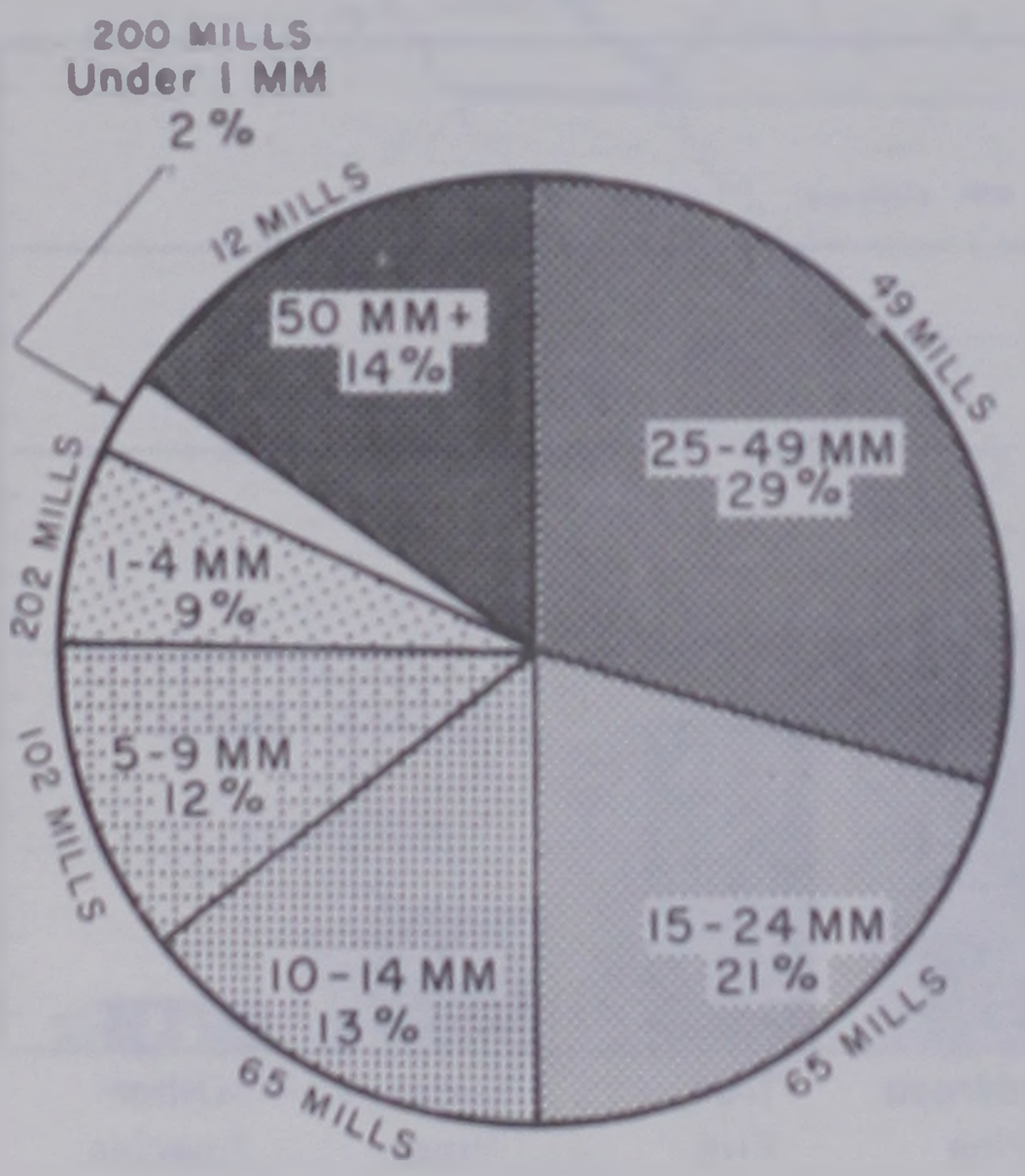


Figure 3.- California's 1956 lumber pie: contribution by mill production classes.

(MM = million board-feet)

DETAILS OF PRODUCTION

California lumber production in 1956 reached a level appreciably above the 1951-54 level of production, which hovered around 5 million feet (fig. 4). Also, in 1956 production in the Redwood Region exceeded that in the Pine Region, continuing an important change in regional production that occurred in 1954. This change developed with the increase in Douglas-fir lumber production after World War II.

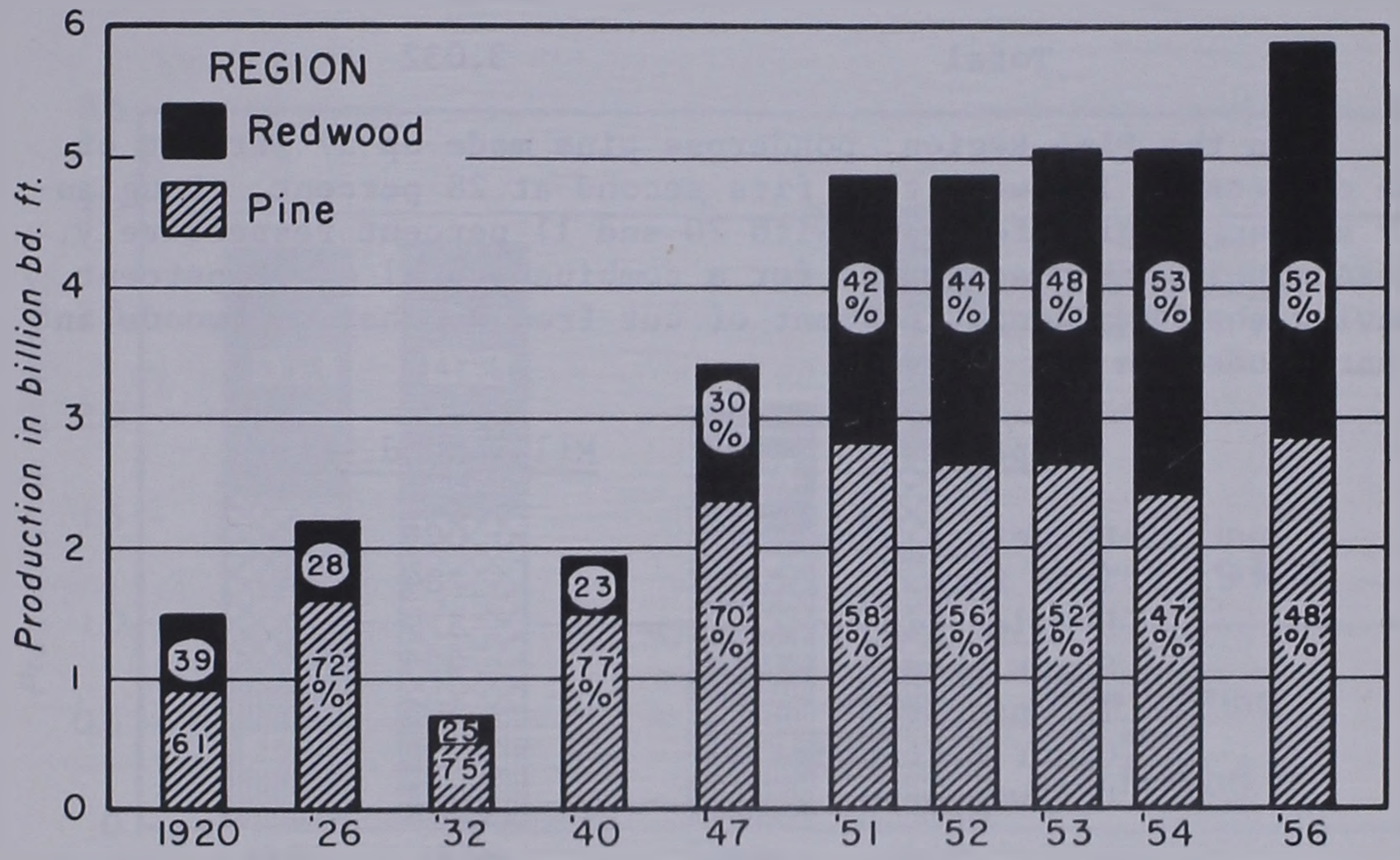


Figure 4.- Lumber production by region in California, selected years: 1920-1956.

Species

California sawmill operators reported lumber of 27 different species in 1956. Seventeen softwoods supplied 5,880.1 million board-feet of the State cut, and 10 hardwoods only 1.4 million feet (table 1). Most of the hardwood production was from imported Philippine mahogany logs.

All major softwood species increased in volume cut from 1954 to 1956 (table 2). Douglas-fir increased most in amount--almost 400 million board-feet, and incense-cedar most in percentage--215 percent. True firs and sugar pine showed substantial increases. Ponderosa pine showed one of the smallest increases--only 3 percent in volume cut--between the two years. In contrast, Port-Orford-cedar and hardwoods declined in volume.

In the Redwood Region two species made up the bulk of the cut: Douglas-fir accounted for 60 percent and redwood 36 percent (table 1). Only 4 percent was cut from 10 other softwood species, and a negligible percentage from 4 hardwoods:

Species	Million bd.-ft.
Douglas-fir	1,825
Redwood	1,079
Other softwoods	128
Hardwoods	Negligible
Total	3,032

In the Pine Region, ponderosa pine made up 37 percent of the cut (table 1), with true firs second at 28 percent. Douglas-fir and sugar pine followed with 20 and 11 percent respectively. These species thus accounted for a combined total of 96 percent, leaving the remaining 4 percent of cut from 8 other softwoods and 7 hardwoods:

Species	Million bd.-ft.
Ponderosa pine	1,045
True firs	784
Douglas-fir	579
Sugar pine	323
Incense cedar	105
Other softwoods	12
Hardwoods	1
Total	2,849

Number and Size of Mills

In the Pine Region, there were 315 active sawmills in 1956 (table 3). The 33 largest mills--those with an annual production of 25 million board-feet or more--produced 47 percent of the total cut of 2,849 million feet. The medium-size mills--annual production of 10 to 25 million board-feet--cut 32 percent of the Region's production. And the 222 sawmills with an annual production of less than 10 million board-feet, produced only 21 percent.

The Redwood Region had 380 active sawmills in 1956 (table 4). The 28 largest mills in this Region produced 39 percent of the 3,032 million feet of regional cut. The medium-size mills cut 36 percent of the Region's production. And, the 282 sawmills each cutting less than 10 million feet a year produced only 25 percent.

Large mills produced an increased share of total cut in 1956 compared with 1951, particularly in the Redwood Region (fig. 5). Medium-sized mills also cut a larger share in the Redwood Region but remained about the same in the Pine Region over the 5-year period. The smallest mills in both regions cut a reduced share, particularly in the Redwood Region.

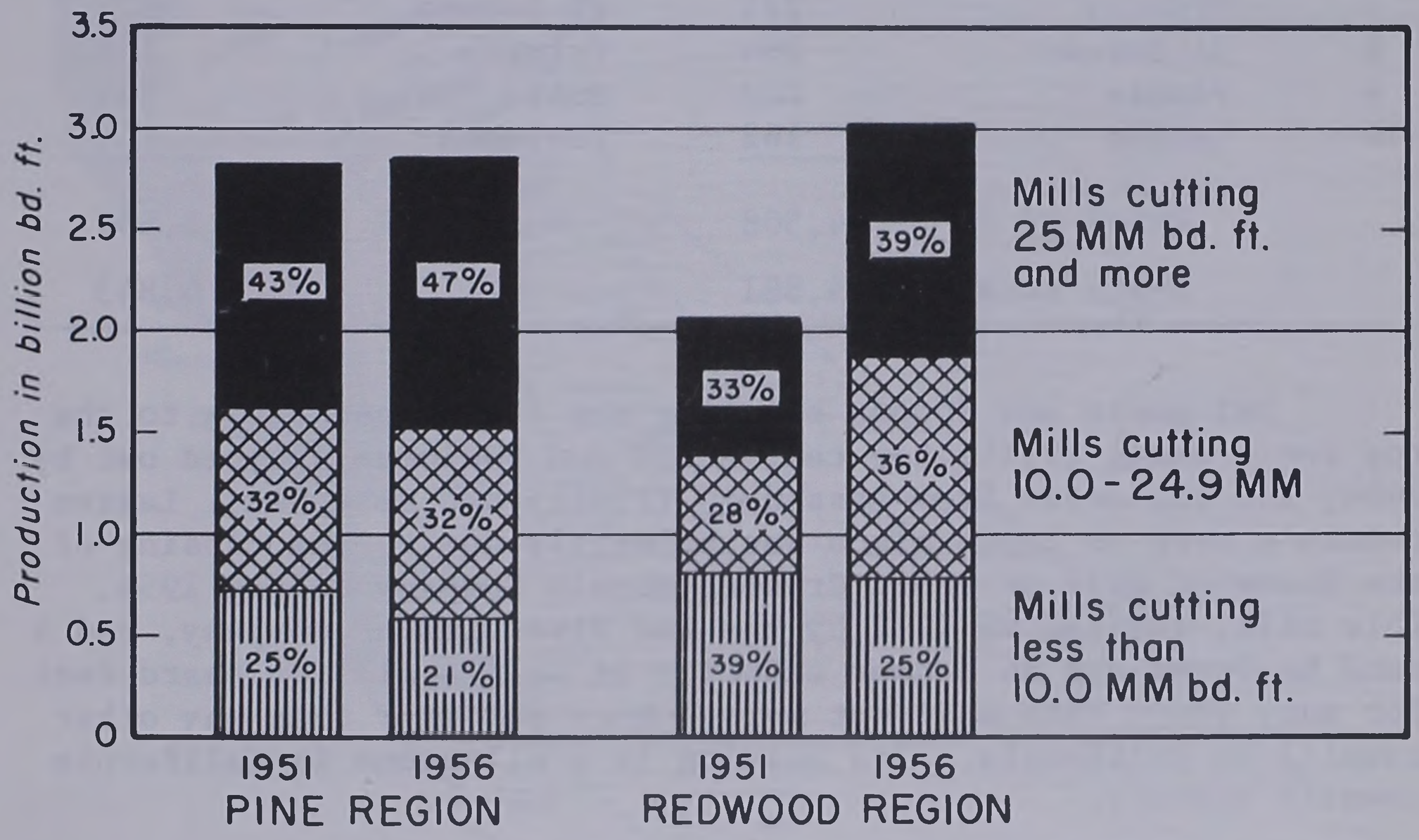


Figure 5.- Lumber production by region and mill production class, California, 1951 and 1956.

County Production

Forty-six of the 58 counties in California reported production of lumber in 1956 (table 6). The 10 highest-producing counties reported 77 percent of the State's total production in 1956--close to the comparable 76 percent in 1951.

Leading counties in lumber production

	1956		1951	
Rank	County	Million bd.ft.	County	Million bd.-ft.
1	Humboldt	1,544	Humboldt	1,223
2	Mendocino	874	Mendocino	586
3	Siskiyou	409	Siskiyou	374
4	Shasta	323	Shasta	301
5	Sonoma	301	Lassen	257
6	Del Norte	267	Plumas	244
7	Trinity	221	El Dorado	174
8	El Dorado	204	Trinity	173
9	Plumas	203	Butte	169
10	Lassen	162	Tuolumne	168
	Total of 10	4,508		3,669
	State total	5,881		4,843

Del Norte and Sonoma counties are recent newcomers to the top ten. Among 1951's top ten, Butte and Tuolumne dropped out by 1956, and the order from Lassen to Trinity had reversed. Lassen County's drop to tenth place was primarily due to the closing of the Westwood mill of Fruit Growers Supply Company during 1956. This mill, started in 1912 by the Red River Lumber Company, had 4 band headsaws and an 8-hour capacity of half a million board-feet. For many years this mill cut more lumber per year than any other sawmill in California. Its passing is a milestone in California sawmill history.

LUMBER STOCKS

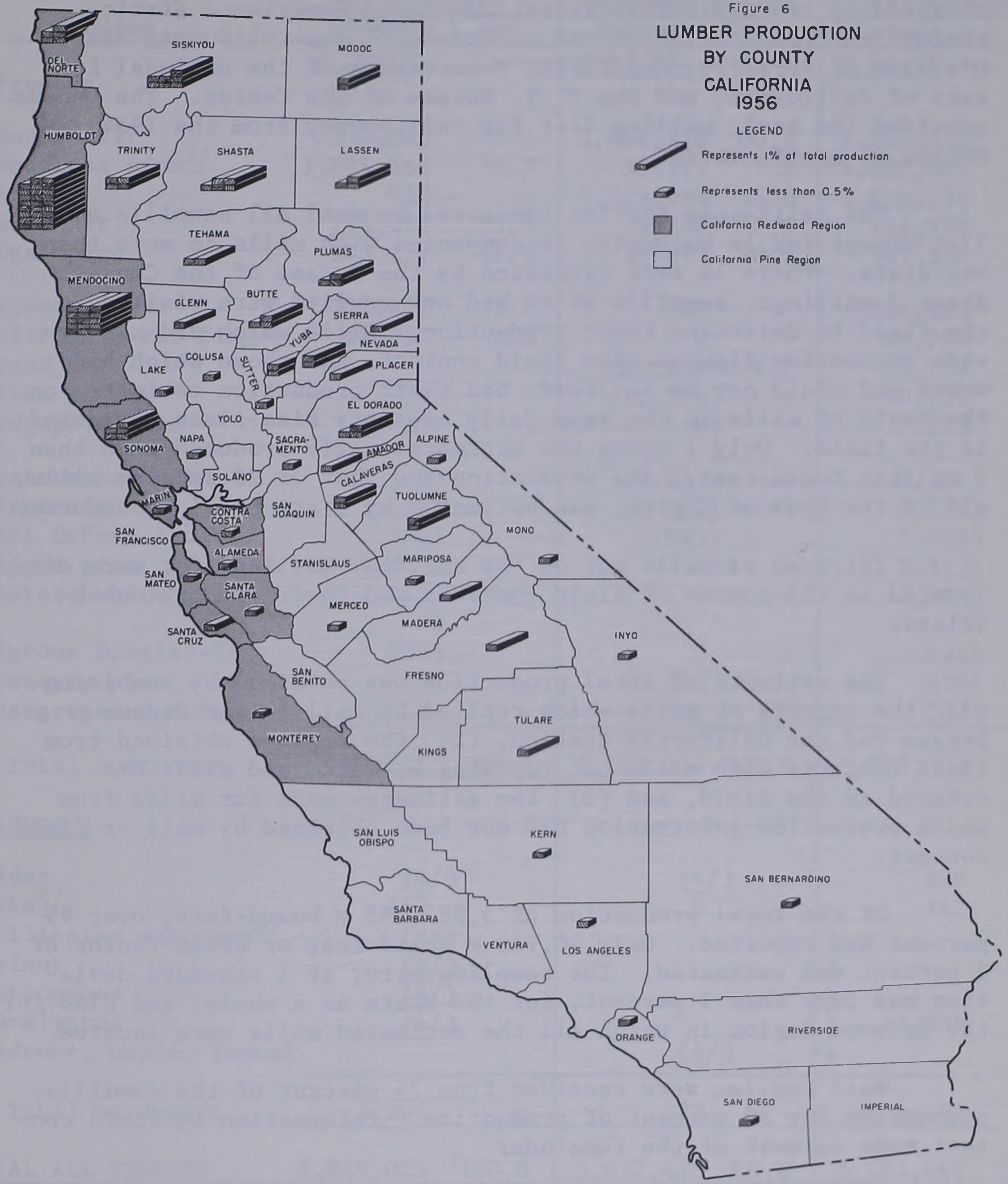
The stock pile of lumber in the State increased from 963 to 1,136 million board-feet during the calendar year 1956 (table 5). This 18 percent growth in the lumber on hand is a consequence of the softening of the lumber market in combination with a record output by the active mills.

Regionally, the percentage increase in lumber stocks was about equal. In actual volume, lumber stocks in the Redwood Region were about three-fourths of those in the Pine Region at both the beginning and end of 1956.

About 90 percent of the stocks on hand were held by mills cutting 10 million board-feet or more--in the Pine Region, 89 percent; in the Redwood Region, 91 percent.

Figure 6

LUMBER PRODUCTION BY COUNTY CALIFORNIA 1956



PROCEDURE AND ACCURACY

An almost complete list of the sawmills of California was obtained by the California Forest and Range Experiment Station through the cooperation of the officials of the California State Division of Forestry, the Forest Supervisors of the national forests of California, and the U. S. Bureau of the Census. The Census provided the basic mailing list for this survey from the 1954 Census of Manufactures.

The California Station canvassed by mail all sawmills on the list except for 14 belonging to companies with mills in more than one state. These 14 were canvassed by the Bureau of the Census. After 3 mailings, sawmills which had not replied were visited in the field to determine their production. Mills which did not provide production figures upon field contact, and those which had moved and could not be followed, had their production estimated on the basis of mills in the same daily capacity size-class contacted in the field. Only 1 among the estimated mills produced more than 5 million board-feet. Its production and that of 20 smaller mills, all in the Redwood Region, was estimated by statistical procedures.

Thirteen sawmills not on the original mailing list were discovered in the course of field contacts and their production obtained.

The estimate of total production was obtained by combining: (1) the reports of mills which replied by mail to the Census Bureau and the California Station, (2) the figures obtained from field contacts with mills not replying by mail, and mills discovered in the field, and (3) the estimates made for mills from which production information had not been obtained by mail or field contact.

Of the total production of 5,881,465 M board-feet, over 99 percent was reported. Only 40,918 M board-feet or seven-tenths of 1 percent was estimated. The sampling error at 1 standard deviation was less than 1 percent, for the State as a whole, and also for the Redwood Region in which all the estimated mills were located.

Mail replies were received from 75 percent of the sawmills, accounting for 89 percent of production. Information by field contact made up most of the remainder:

How information was obtained	Number of mills	Production Million bd.-ft.
Reply by mail	518	5,226
Field contact	156	614
Estimate	21	41
Total	695	5,881

Table 1.- Lumber production by species and region,[1/] California, 1956

Species	Pine Region		Redwood Region		Total California	
	Volume	Pct.	Volume	Pct.	Volume	Pct.
	M bd.ft.		M bd.ft.		M bd.ft.	
Softwoods						
Douglas-fir	578,795	20.3	1,824,718	60.2	2,403,513	40.8
Ponderosa pine[2/]	1,044,869	36.7	35,192	1.2	1,080,061	18.4
Redwood	486	-	1,079,058	35.6	1,079,544	18.4
White fir	714,261	25.1	4,718	0.2	718,979	12.2
Sugar pine	323,227	11.3	17,973	0.6	341,200	5.8
Incense cedar	104,407	3.7	46	-	104,453	1.8
California red fir[3/]	69,754	2.4	6	-	69,760	1.2
Grand fir	0	-	53,059	1.7	53,059	0.9
Sitka spruce	0	-	10,636)	-	10,636	0.2
Lodgepole pine	5,293)		0)		5,293	0.1
Western hemlock	0)		4,251)	0.5	4,251)	
Giant sequoia	3,139)		0)		3,139)	
Port Orford cedar	100)		1,943)		2,043)	
Digger pine	2,013)		0	-	2,013)	
Western white pine	1,045)	0.5	0	-	1,045)	0.2
Bigcone Douglas-fir	435)		0	-	435)	
Monterey pine	0	-	330	-	330)	
Unsegregated softwoods	0	-	287	-	287)	
Total softwoods	2,847,824	100.0	3,032,217	100.0	5,880,041	100.0
Hardwoods						
Alder	(4/)		(4/)		228	-
Oaks[5/]	162		0		162	-
Philippine mahogany[6/]	(4/)				)	
Walnut	(4/)				)	
Cottonwood	(4/)				)	
Eucalyptus	(4/)				) 1,034	
Madrone, Maple, Tanoak			(4/)		)	
Total hardwoods	1,201	-	223	-	1,424	-
TOTAL ALL SPECIES	2,849,025	100.0	3,032,440	100.0	5,881,465	100.0
Number of active sawmills	315		380		695	

1/ For regional boundary, see map.
2/ Including Jeffrey pine.
3/ Including Shasta red fir.
4/ Combined to prevent disclosing cut of individual mills.
5/ California black and California (valley) white.
6/ Produced from imported logs.

Table 2.- Lumber production by species, California 1956 and 1954

Species	Lumber sawed in million board-feet	
	1956	1/ 1954
Softwoods		
Douglas-fir 2/	2,403.9	2,026.2
Redwood & giant sequoia	1,082.7	957.1
Ponderosa pine	1,080.1	1,052.5
True firs 3/	841.8	762.9
Sugar pine	341.2	248.0
Incense cedar	104.5	48.4
Sitka spruce	10.6	6.3
Lodgepole pine	5.3	0.7
Hemlock	4.3	0.3
Port Orford cedar	2.0	3.7
Other softwoods 4/	3.7	3.7
Total softwoods	5,880.1	5,109.8
Hardwoods		
Alder	0.2	1.4
Oak	0.2	1.1
Cottonwood	(N)	0.2
Other hardwoods	1.0	(N)
Total hardwoods	1.4	2.7
TOTAL ALL SPECIES	5,881.5	5,112.5
Number of active sawmills	695	604

1/ Source: Facts for Industry Series M13G-04, March 27, 1957; U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

2/ Including bigcone Douglas-fir.

3/ White, grand, and California red firs.

4/ Including (1956) digger, Monterey, and western white pine and unsegregated softwoods.

(N) = Negligible: less than 50,000 board feet.

Table 3.- Lumber production by mill-size class and species, California Pine Region, 1956

Mill-size class (based on 1956 production)[1]	Active sawmills	Lumber sawed, by species								
		Ponderosa pine[2]	White fir	Douglas-fir[3]	Sugar pine	Incense-cedar[4]	California red fir[5]	Other[6] species	All species	
									Volume	Percent
	No.	Thousand board-feet, green lumber tally								
8 (50 MM and over)	6	159,903	123,905	64,857	72,455	9,526	0	0	430,646	15.1
7 (25.0 - 49.9 MM)	27	330,647	256,283	150,359	125,265	25,339	19,876	2,200	909,969	32.0
6 (15.0 - 24.9 MM)	30	212,642	133,748	111,050	44,005	33,787	25,366	1,695	562,293	19.7
5 (10.0 - 14.9 MM)	30	106,030	100,739	87,147	46,738	4,414	14,853	136	360,057	12.7
4 (5.0 - 9.9 MM)	47	120,945	54,931	105,767	23,169	25,365	3,547	2,919	336,643	11.8
3 (1.0 - 4.9 MM)	80	98,077	42,137	53,152	10,349	5,292	5,562	4,137	218,706	7.7
2 (500 - 999 M)	29	11,481	1,714	4,820	601	392	500	1,119	20,627	0.7
1 (50 - 499 M)	42	4,880	756	2,074	608	303	50	897	9,568	0.3
0 (1 - 49 M)	24	264	48	4	37	89	0	74	516	-
All classes	315	1,044,869	714,261	579,230	323,227	104,507	69,754	13,177	2,849,025	100.0

1/ MM = million board-feet; M = thousand board-feet.
2/ Includes Jeffrey pine and small amounts of other pines not separated in mill reports.
3/ Includes big-cone Douglas-fir.
4/ Includes Port Orford cedar.
5/ May be low because some red fir was probably reported as white fir.
6/ See Table 1.

Table 4.- Lumber production by mill-size class and species, California Redwood Region, 1956

Mill-size class (based on 1956 production)[1]	Active sawmills	Lumber sawed, by species							
		Douglas-fir	Redwood	Grand fir[2]	Pines[3]	Sitka spruce	Other[4] species	All species	
								Volume	Percent
	No.	Thousand board-feet, green lumber tally							
8 (50 MM and over)	6	221,465	138,598	2,723	100	5,500	1,103	369,489	12.2
7 (25.0 - 49.9 MM)	22	396,938	345,069	11,393	38,162	4,176	5,012	800,750	26.4
6 (15.0 - 24.9 MM)	34	433,532	183,671	24,024	7,207	0	100	648,534	21.4
5 (10.0 - 14.9 MM)	35	258,736	152,957	7,972	5,353	0	0	425,018	14.0
4 (5.0 - 9.9 MM)	55	224,862	156,660	6,446	139	197	16	388,320	12.8
3 (1.0 - 4.9 MM)	122	237,210	86,895	2,588	2,199	103	0	328,995	10.8
2 (500 - 999 M)	31	15,165	4,482	525	5	660	210	21,047	0.7
1 (50 - 499 M)	44	5,678	3,081	33	330	0	27	9,149	0.3
0 (1 - 49 M)	10	74	118	6	0	0	22	220	-
Reporting mills	359	1,793,660	1,071,531	55,710	53,495	10,636	6,490	2,991,522	98.6
Non-reporting mills (estimate)	5/ 21	31,058	7,527	2,073	-	-	6/ 260	40,918	1.4
All classes	380	1,824,718	1,079,058	57,783	53,495	10,636	6,750	3,032,440	100.0

1/ MM = million board-feet; M = thousand board-feet.
2/ Includes white fir and California red fir.
3/ Includes ponderosa pine, sugar pine, and Monterey pine.
4/ See Table 1.
5/ One mill estimated to be in Class 6, the other 20 in classes 1, 2, and 3.
6/ Unsegregated minor species (i.e.: not Douglas-fir or redwood).

Table 5.- Lumber stocks[1/] by mill-size class and lumber region, California, Jan. 1, 1956 and Dec. 31, 1956

Mill-size class (based on 1956 production)[2/]	Pine Region			Redwood Region			State Total		
	Sawmills reporting stocks	Volume of stocks[3/]		Sawmills reporting stocks	Volume of stocks[3/]		Sawmills reporting stocks	Volume of stocks[3/]	
		1-1-56	12-31-56		1-1-56	12-31-56		1-1-56	12-31-56
Reporting mills	Number	--Thousand bd.ft.--		Number	--Thousand bd.ft.--		Number	--Thousand bd.ft.--	
8 (50 MM and over)	6	103,637	119,012	5	118,881	127,362	11	222,518	246,374
7 (25.0 - 49.9 MM)	26	219,153	236,393	22	168,585	194,388	48	387,738	430,781
6 (15.0 - 24.9 MM)	28	109,117	130,782	34	71,446	82,149	62	180,563	212,931
5 (10.0 - 14.9 MM)	24	74,033	92,476	31	23,578	39,487	55	97,611	131,963
4 (5.0 - 9.9 MM)	31	29,276	44,504	44	18,227	28,681	75	47,503	73,185
3 (1.0 - 4.9 MM)	41	14,707	22,278	48	9,367	11,658	89	24,074	33,936
2 (500 - 999 M)	11	220	2,186	8	514	769	19	734	2,955
1 (50 - 499 M)	16	675	848	10	63	415	26	738	1,263
0 (1 - 49 M)	6	156	119	2	6	13	8	162	132
Estimated mills	0	--	--	4/21	1,306	2,070	4/21	1,306	2,070
All classes	189	550,974	648,598	225	411,973	486,992	414	962,947	1,135,590

1/ Lumber stocks on hand green and dry, rough and finished, sold and unsold, on dates given.
2/ MM = million board-feet; M = thousand board-feet.
3/ Softwoods and hardwoods combined because of small volume of hardwood stocks as follows: Pine Region, 1-1-56: 518 M bd.-ft., 12-31-56: 1,331 M bd.-ft. Redwood Region: 1-1-56: 5 M bd.-ft, 12-31-56: 10 M bd.-ft.
4/ Not meaningful since each mill was allocated the average amount of stocks at sample mills; some estimated mills probably had no stocks, others more than average.

Table 6.- Lumber production by county and species, California--1956

Region and County[1]	Active sawmills		Lumber sawed by species									
			Douglas-fir	Redwoods	Ponderosa pine	True firs[2]	Sugar pine	Cedar[3]	Sitka spruce	Other[4] species	All species	
	Total	Reporting									Volume	Percent
	--- Number ---		---------- Thousand board-feet, green lumber tally ----------									
Pine Region												
Amador-Sacramento[5]	9	All Pine Region sawmills reported by mail or field contact	4,935	0	33,604	32,372	9,121	23,156	No spruce cut in Pine Region	717	103,905	1.8
Butte	15		26,215	0	45,231	44,775	26,242	4,579		1,206	148,248	2.5
Calaveras	13		4,994	0	39,000	29,255	15,369	4,566		101	93,285	1.6
El Dorado	23		24,742	0	76,154	71,637	22,378	5,997		2,843	203,751	3.5
Fresno	14		0	0	13,592	32,658	9,546	1,709		928	58,433	1.0
Glenn-Colusa[5]	3		13,382	0	19,260	2,558	6,178	924		0	42,302	0.7
Inyo-Mono-Alpine[5]	4		0	0	17,750	325	0	0		759	18,834	0.3
Kern	5		0	0	7,652	1,841	629	0		0	10,122	0.2
Lake-Napa[5]	9		10,513	164	8,030	0	820	0		375	19,902	0.3
Lassen	8		1,887	0	90,379	61,908	3,626	3,856		0	161,656	2.8
Los Angeles-Orange-San Diego[5]	6		[6]/10	0	135	20	30	26		22	243	-
Madera	7		0	0	15,416	25,283	5,047	907		185	46,838	0.8
Mariposa-Merced[5]	13		0	0	14,082	1,419	1,589	475		0	17,565	0.3
Modoc	7		0	0	59,433	24,931	17	6,124		0	90,505	1.5
Nevada	16		23,362	0	32,939	29,411	4,882	3,246		976	94,816	1.6
Placer	12		14,957	0	25,793	23,200	11,771	1,806		5	77,532	1.3
Plumas	12		18,501	0	48,723	97,846	28,467	9,462		10	203,009	3.4
San Bernardino	4		[6]/425	0	13,166	5,995	941	891		0	21,418	0.4
Shasta	26		106,421	0	107,065	53,214	37,762	18,018		205	322,685	5.5
Sierra	5		11,903	0	28,569	22,387	6,701	638		59	70,257	1.2
Siskiyou	28		119,262	0	173,914	75,209	37,246	3,366		45	409,042	6.9
Tehama	7		28,307	0	31,715	21,301	26,333	522		509	108,687	1.8
Trinity	38		136,141	0	41,005	17,418	24,915	1,428		0	220,907	3.8
Tulare	11		[7]/71	[8]/3,139	18,320	31,157	7,491	4,063		60	64,301	1.1
Tuolumne	10		2,943	0	55,272	47,677	26,362	3,963		266	136,483	2.3
Yuba-Sutter[5]	10		30,259	322	28,670	30,218	9,764	4,785		281	104,299	1.8
Total Pine Region	315	315	579,230	3,625	1,044,869	784,015	323,227	104,507	0	9,552	2,849,025	48.4

Table 6 (continued)

Region and County	Active sawmills		Lumber sawed by species									
			Douglas-fir	Redwoods	Ponderosa pine	True firs	Sugar pine	Cedar	Sitka spruce	Other species	All species	
	Total	Reporting									Volume	Percent
	--- Number ---		---------- Thousand board-feet, green lumber tally ----------									
Redwood Region												
Del Norte	23	22	131,090	125,515	100	1,188	0	1,943	6,117	1,124	267,077	4.5
Humboldt	152	143	1,031,217	451,597	3,327	44,236	5,189	0	4,519	3,450	1,543,535	26.3
Marin	3	3	1,564	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,856	-
Mendocino	105	101	463,495	361,154	31,765	12,305	5,506	46	0	82	874,353	14.9
San Mateo	4	4	801	2,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,155	0.1
Santa Clara-Monterey-Alameda-Contra Costa 5/	6	6	1,600	1,257	0	6	5	0	0	331	3,199	0.1
Santa Cruz	16	16	10,629	27,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,047	0.6
Sonoma	71	64	184,322	109,471	0	48	7,273	0	0	104	301,218	5.1
Total Redwood Region	380	359	1,824,718	1,079,058	35,192	57,783	17,973	1,989	10,636	5,091	3,032,440	51.6
Total CALIFORNIA	695	674	2,403,948	1,082,683	1,080,061	841,798	341,200	106,496	10,636	14,643	5,881,465	100.0

1/ Counties in which no lumber was cut are not listed.
2/ White fir and California red fir in the Pine Region; primarily grand fir, and some white fir in the Redwood Region.
3/ Primarily incense-cedar in the Pine Region; primarily Port Orford cedar in the Redwood Region.
4/ In Pine Region, softwoods include lodgepole, digger and western white pines; for hardwoods included see Table 1. In Redwood Region, softwoods include western hemlock, Monterey pine and unsegregated softwoods; for hardwoods included see Table 1.
5/ Combined to prevent disclosure of individual operations. These counties each contained only 1 active sawmill in 1956: Alameda, Contra Costa, Glenn, Inyo, Mono, Orange, Sacramento, and Sutter; containing 2 mills each were: Alpine, Colusa, Los Angeles, Merced, Monterey, Napa, and Santa Clara.
6/ Big-cone Douglas-fir.
7/ Douglas-fir does not grow in Tulare County; the logs sawed came from farther north.
8/ Giant sequoia.